

## ALPS ARE CROSSED, BUT RACE IS LOST

In Sight of Goal, Aviator Is Desperately Injured.

## TIME OF FLIGHT IS 40 MINUTES

It Took Napoleon Fortnight to Accomplish What Plucky Hero Does in Less Than Hour.

Machine Falls to Ground as He Finishes First Leg of Journey.

Domodossola, Italy, September 23.—The great feat of crossing the snow-capped Alpine barrier between Switzerland and Italy in a heavier-than-air machine was accomplished to-day by George Chavez, the young Peruvian aviator.

The plucky hero of the exploit, however, lies to-night in the Domodossola Hospital badly injured as the result of an accident that occurred just as he had crossed the most arduous and nerve-racking portion of the task he had set out to accomplish—a flight from Brig, in Switzerland, across the Alps to Milan, in Italy, in all a distance of about seventy-five miles.

Both his legs were broken, his left thigh is fractured and his body is badly contused; but his physicians are of the opinion that these injuries will not prove fatal.

The accident occurred as Chavez was endeavoring to make a landing here. The Alps had been crossed successfully and the aviator was dealing with the power of his machine only.

When about thirty feet above the ground a sudden gust of wind seemed to catch the monoplane, which turned over and fell. When the crowd that had been watching the descent turned up they found the aviator lying dead and unconscious beneath the twisted wreckage. Willing hands lifted the aviator from the ground and bore him to the hospital.

**Had Lost the Race.**  
Fifty miles away and over country that has none of the hazards of the Alps, lay Milan, the goal Chavez was seeking in an endeavor to win a prize of \$20,000 offered by the Italian Aviation Society for the flight.

Chavez had lost the race. The weather at Brig was clear and bright when Chavez made his start. Leaving the ground with his motor running at full speed, he rose in sweeping circles until he had reached an altitude sufficient for him to clear the Resti shoulder, to the southward of Brig. This obstacle having been overcome, the Peruvian aviator headed his monoplane straight for the snow-capped crags of the Fletchery. Constantly ascending, Chavez reached the Simplon Kulm, where, at an altitude estimated at 7,200 feet, he turned his machine south over the terrifying Simplon Pass, with the Kaltwasser Glacier at his left and the frozen peak of the Hubschhorn at his right.

After crossing the divide, instead of taking a short cut over the Montevassia Pass, Chavez turned the towering white mountain back of Monte Leone, which rises to a height of 16,445 feet, and passed down above the Gondo Gorge, a deep gulf between sheer walls, until he reached the valley of Vevay. Here he descended feebly toward Domodossola, which is 855 feet above sea level. It was here that the accident occurred.

**Flight in Forty Minutes.**  
The twenty-five miles between Brig and Domodossola, which took the armies of Napoleon a fortnight to negotiate, Chavez accomplished by the route of the eagle in exactly forty minutes.

Montera he descended 7,000 feet in thirteen miles, his machine gaining in momentum as a few over the crest of the Alps. The general opinion was that the accident was due to a slight shift in the rudder while the monoplane was going at a high rate of speed.

Thousands of the aviator's friends and admirers arrived here from Milan and other points to tender their services to Chavez.

Hervey Weymann, the American aviator, who made two unsuccessful attempts in the Brig-Milan race to-day, sent a telegram of sympathy to Chavez. Much sympathy is expressed for Weymann, who made a last and desperate effort to win the race after hearing that Chavez had met with an accident. He managed to climb over the Resti shoulder, but finding that the aeroplano was incapable of flying higher, he returned to Brig and alighted. Thence, he and his machine were being towed in an automobile from Brig to the scene of the accident, where they were fatally injured.

**May Get Purse.**  
Although Chavez did not succeed in winning the prize of \$20,000, having failed to reach Milan, some of the members of the aviation committee are in favor of turning over the purse to him and erecting a monument in commemoration of man's first flight across the Alps.

Chavez, although a Peruvian, was born in Paris in 1887.

Chavez was able to receive visitors at the hospital for a few minutes to-night. Although weak, he was in a most cheerful mood. He said that while steering toward Simplon village, intending to take the Montera route, he was met by a hurricane of currents whirling from every direction. Through the Gondo Gorge Chavez says he drove the monoplane at breakneck speed.

When he reached the plain of Domodossola, Chavez said that he clearly discerned Aviator Dury signaling to him and pointing out the landing place. He made the usual preparations

## SIXTEEN LIVES LOST

Train Plunges Into Creek Swollen by Cloudburst.

Clayton, Kan., September 23.—Sixteen persons lost their lives and thirteen others suffered injuries in a wreck to-day of a westbound Rock Island passenger train running to Denver from Kansas City. The injured will recover.

The wreck was the result of a cloudburst, which carried out a steel bridge trestle which is normally almost a dry creek into a torrent many yards wide. The water washed out nearly 1,000 feet of track also. The train, running at full speed, plunged into the gap. The locomotive and the mail car went into twenty feet of water. The chair car almost telescoped the smoking car ahead of it. Several passengers in these two cars were killed almost instantly. Others were carried drifting in the platform with the wreckage and destroyed. It was many hours before the bodies could be recovered.

Passengers in the Pullman and the other day coach were hurled from their berths or seats by the shock. Those who were killed were hurled into the storm and gave what assistance they could to the injured.

Other injured passengers hurried to Clayton, two miles away, and sent news of the accident to division headquarters. Within half an hour physicians and nurses and a wreck train were hurrying to the scene from Norton, Colby and Goodland, Kan., and Phillipsburg, Neb. It was nearly night, however, before the last body was recovered from the wreckage in the river.

Members of the Topeka baseball team, who were riding in the Pullman occupants of the Pullman, but all escaped injury.

Nearly all those killed and hurt were in the smaller cars and the coach next to it. The dead include the engineer, the fireman, the conductor and the brakeman. All the trainmen except the guard and the porter. All the main passengers lived in Kansas and Colorado.

## "JACK-POT" ELIMINATED

Word Is Considered Objectionable in Democratic Platform.

East St. Louis, Ill., September 23.—After vigorously denouncing so-called "jack-pot" legislation in the draft of the platform, the Democratic committee late to-day eliminated the word "jack-pot" from the platform as originally drafted, on the ground that it was objectionable.

The platform in which trusts and four State office holders are named as originally drafted, on the ground that it was objectionable.

The railroad plank stands for fair return on investment, and for the whole and physical valuation on which to base rates. Personal liberty, conservation, road laws and a tariff for revenue on the coast.

The Republicans are denounced for not revising the tariff downward.

A closing paragraph congratulates the State of Illinois for its platform and "insurgents" recently have obtained victories.

The name of Lee O'Neal Brown, who was recently acquitted of bribery in connection with United States Senator Lorimer, was both hissed and cheered in the platform.

The resolutions committee, from the Twelfth District.

The internecine war of the Republicans has developed the whole and to even the coldest mind the evidences of Republican dissolution must be apparent to the eyes of the people.

Chump Clark, addressing the convention here to-day, he then enumerated the victories of the Democrats in the recent primaries and elections and predicted that the next House of representatives will be Democratic.

## FOWLER TWICE DEFEATED

Jersey Representative Falls of Renomination in Senate.

Trenton, N. J., September 23.—Official returns of the Republican United States Senate primary contest for re-nomination were received at the Jersey City headquarters of the party to-day, making a total of eleven counties whose returns are now in.

There are ten counties yet to be counted in their figures.

Assistant Secretary of State Smith has semi-official figures from the ten counties, but he has a total of ten election districts missing. A compilation of the official returns already in and the semi-official figures of the ten counties, two of which are now in, total 39,627 votes; Charles N. Fowler, 38,833, and Franklin Murphy, 38,153.

Fowler, who is a conspicuous leader of the anti-Cannon forces in the present Congress, was at the same time a candidate for re-nomination.

Runyon, who has pledged himself to uphold the Taft policies.

## WOMAN FATALLY HURT

Dozen Others Injured in Stampede About Street Car.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 23.—Two women were dangerously hurt and a dozen others injured in a stampede about a street car on the Appalachian Exposition line were more or less hurt during a stampede to-night. The crowd of people, which was gathered about the car, was suddenly startled by a startling shock that sent the passengers into a panic. The women, who were sitting in the car, were hurled out and trampled upon. Miss Irene Lewis, nurse in a Knoxville hospital, was also dangerously hurt. The car was not damaged.

## VETERANS REFUSE ACTION ON STATUE

Subject of Lee's Image in Statuary Hall Indefinitely Postponed

## CONSERVATIVES WIN WARM FIGHT

Resolution Providing That Congress Be Requested to Remove Statue of South's Great Warrior From Capitol Defeated, in Belief It Would Inflammate Bitterness.

Atlantic City, N. J., September 23.—After a long, warm debate, the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at its final session this afternoon, indefinitely postponed action relative to the controversy over the placing of the statue of Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington. The vote was 133 to 102.

The encampment rejected the proposition recommending that Congress be asked to grant each Union veteran a day for life, but endorsed the McCumber bill now in Congress relating to pensions of widows.

The question of the Grand Army's attitude on the Lee statue matter was one of the most important the encampment had to deal with in years.

The conservative element carried the encampment, advancing the argument that the bitterness engendered in the Civil War was disappearing and that sectional hatred should not be rekindled.

Some of the most prominent men in the Grand Army organization spoke with intense feeling. The matter came before the encampment through a report by the committee on resolutions.

This committee Thursday night considered a large number of resolutions on the subject and adopted a resolution that the Department of the Interior should be requested to remove the statue from the National Capitol.

The committee, after a long argument, rejected it. W. H. Ketchum, Commander-in-Chief Torrance, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee, that he would present the Indiana resolution on the floor of the convention.

When the afternoon session convened and it was seen that less than 250 representatives were present out of over 800 in attendance yesterday.

Ketchum endeavored to have the matter postponed until the morning, but he found that a vote taken to-day would not express the sentiments of the entire membership of the Grand Army of the Republic.

**Prepared for Fight.**  
Torrance quickly agreed to this, but "the boys on the floor" wanted to have it postponed until the morning, and he shouted down a motion to postpone.

Chairman Torrance then read the Indiana resolution and reported that the committee recommended that it be rejected.

Feeling ran high, and at one time a comrade was forced to take his seat. The arguments were along the same lines as advocated by each side in the recent discussion throughout the country.

The debate proceeded with spirit until there was a loud demand for a vote. A motion was made that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

The vote was taken, and the tellers announced that the vote was 133 to 102 in favor of the motion to postpone.

Following the debate the encampment installed the newly elected officers. "Taps" was then played, bringing the encampment to a close.

## DEATH OF LITTLE DORRIT

Mrs. M. G. Hayman, Original of Dickens Character, Passes Away.

London, September 23.—A link with Charles Dickens has been severed by the death at Southsea of Mrs. G. M. Hayman, one of his close personal friends, who is said by her family to have been the original of Little Dorrit.

She would have been ninety-eight on her birthday next month.

Mrs. Hayman's father was a solicitor in London and she was for years an intimate friend of Dickens. He was a frequent visitor at his house and took keen interest in all his work.

Mrs. Hayman's brother, who died while still a lad, is said to have inspired another Dickens character, Tiny Tim. The boy came to an accident while at play, being impaled on some railings, but he was a cheery little fellow in spite of the injury that made him a cripple.

## CENSUS FIGURES FAIL TO SATISFY

Norfolk Is Not Pleased With Count of 67,452.

## HAD EXPECTED ABOUT 80,000

Citizens Feel That Enumerators Have Not Done Full Justice to City—Portsmouth, With 33,190, Shows Remarkably Good Growth—Baltimore Drops to Seventh.

## Virginia Cities in Census Returns

Washington, D. C., September 23.—Population statistics for the following Virginia cities were made public to-day:

Norfolk, 67,452; increase, 20,283, or 44.7 per cent, over 46,424 in 1900.

Portsmouth, 33,190; increase, 15,763, or 90.5 per cent, over 17,427 in 1900.

Radford, 4,292; as compared with 3,244 in 1900.

Norfolk county, Va., 52,744, as compared with 50,750 in 1900.

The population of Savannah, Ga., is 45,064, an increase of 10,820, or 10.0 per cent, as compared with 42,244 in 1900.

Population statistics of the following Massachusetts cities also were made public:

Fall River 110,205, an increase of 14,432, or 13.8 per cent, over 104,863 in 1900.

Cambridge, 104,830, an increase of 12,063, or 14.1 per cent, over 91,866 in 1900.

Lynn, 89,336, an increase of 20,283, or 30.4 per cent, over 69,053 in 1900.

Chelsea, 32,452, a decrease of 10,220, or 4.8 per cent, under 34,072 in 1900.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Norfolk, Va., September 23.—While the census figures made public to-day give a population of over 150,000 for the territory within a five-cent car fare of Norfolk, including the city, there is a general feeling here that the census enumerators failed to do full justice to the city of Norfolk proper.

The actual figures given Norfolk are 67,452, an increase of 20,283 over the census of 1900, 46,424, or 44.7 per cent. According to the estimates of Collector Gorman and others having statistics from which the population is estimated, the city's population is around 80,000.

The people of Portsmouth are justly elated over the excellent increase shown, the census figures giving the city 33,190, as against 17,427 in 1900, an increase of 15,763, or 90.5 per cent.

Norfolk county's figures are also good, showing 52,744, as compared with 50,750.

As Portsmouth and Norfolk have annexed territory formerly counted in the county population, within the last few years, the increase must necessarily have been between 10,000 and 12,000 to make up these losses.

## LOSSES SIXTH PLACE

Washington, September 23.—Baltimore, which was sixth city in the United States in point of population in 1900, has lost her position in the country's great cities, according to today's census statements, and now becomes the seventh city, having in the last ten years been outstripped by Cleveland, which takes sixth place.

Baltimore's population is now 558,455, as compared with Cleveland's 560,663. The Maryland city grew 3.7 per cent, or in numbers 49,528, during the past decade, having had 508,927 in 1900.

Cleveland, which had a population of 481,768 in 1900, grew 4.9 per cent. in the decade just ended.

## NO PLOT AGAINST MUTSUHITO

Denial Given to Report of Conspiracy Against Throne.

Tokio, September 23.—Official and positive denial was made to-day of the recent statement of the Hochi Shimbun that a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor had been discovered among some of his own subjects and advisers.

The police state that a number of anarchists had been arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the manufacture of bombs. The leader of the alleged anarchists is one Kotoku.

Kotoku was formerly connected with a Tokyo newspaper and at one time lived in America, where it is believed he was associated with a political orator named William Lloyd Garrison. He is awaiting trial with the others.

It is beyond doubt that the police have been active recently against certain political agitators throughout Japan.

## SLAYS WIFE AS SHE SLEEPS

Arkansas Man Then Attacks Woman and Tries to Kill Child.

Rogers, Ark., September 23.—As his lay asleep to-night, George Moore, a wealthy resident of this city, beat out her brains with a stick of stove-wood, then wounded Mrs. John Sikes, a neighbor, hearing the woman scream rushed to the house. Moore met them at the door, led them to his wife's apartments and calmly asked them what they were going to do with him. He is believed to be insane.

## YOUNG FACTION MAKES PROTEST

Objects to Methods Used in Copying Registration Lists.

## AGREEMENT MADE NOT ADHERED TO

Lively Tilt Expected To-Day, When Matter Will Be Argued Before Committee—Demand That Both Candidates Be Dropped and New Election Held.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Norfolk, Va., September 23.—At tonight's session of the subcommittee a second effort on the part of Attorney Bilisly and his associates to examine the registration lists and to copy information they contained met with a storm of protest from the Young faction.

It being claimed that the notations on the margin were being taken off, something it was agreed should not be copied.

The second attempt to go over the books was due to the sharp eyes of a newspaper reporter, who casually, in looking over the books during a lull, discovered that there was a wide difference between the number of votes cast in the Second Ward and the number qualified to vote, according to the registration lists. His hasty count indicated that something like 100 more voted in the ward than the registration lists qualify. It was something that had escaped the eyes of the attorneys, this comparison of the number voted with the number duly qualified by registration.

When attention was called to this, attorneys made a dive for the books, to count for themselves. They began to count the names checked as qualified voters, the objection quickly followed and was argued at length, the matter going over until to-morrow morning, when the effort will be made to again secure the books to compare the voting lists with the qualified registration lists. It is expected that the liveliest tilt of the investigation will be the result.

**Books Contain Secret.**  
Under the agreement of the subcommittee, made when the registration names and occupation of the two seas and the claim of the Young faction, that the private records of the registration officers are being copied. They claim that a certified copy of the qualification of voters can be quickly obtained from the officials, thus saving the time and expense of examination. That the books contain some secret that has been carefully concealed so far is evident.

With both the citizens' committee and Congressmen H. L. Maynard and Congressman Charles C. Maynard charging fraud in the Second and First Wards of the city of Norfolk, and in the Hall's Corner Precinct of Norfolk county, and giving specifications at length, the alleged disclosures of the investigation of the registration lists, poll books and ballots of the Second District primary election were given to the public this morning.

**Lengthy Charges.**  
In behalf of the citizens' committee lengthy charges were brought, and, according to the understanding, they refer to alleged fraudulent practices by the Young faction. Mr. Maynard's charges are of course against Mr. Young.

The investigation room was crowded to suffocation this morning at 10 o'clock when the subcommittee met to present the specific charges. Many clergymen and prominent citizens were present, including A. B. Carney, Braden Vandewater, Marshall R. Peterson and James G. Moore. Both Mr. Young and Mr. Maynard were present.

The developments to-day indicate that there is a concerted action on the part of a number of citizens to deny the powers that be a knock-out blow, if such a thing is possible.

This is indicated by the fact that, so far as known, the citizens' committee is to make no charges of fraud or irregularities against the Maynard faction, although it is loudly whispered that there are such to be disclosed.

There are also charges that the Barksdale election law was also violated by the Maynard faction in Princess Anne county.

That there is substantial bottom to the charges of fraud, both in the Young and Maynard factions, is generally admitted, and the feeling is growing here that it will be up to the committee to declare the primary of August void and to call a new one. It is also declared that the disclosures are of such a nature that the election of both Young and Maynard as candidates. Scores of citizens declare that there is no other course left open to the committee. The condition of the registration lists, from which the Porters were allowed to exercise their franchises, it is admitted, let the bars down for wholesale frauds and makes it almost impossible for the finger to be put on specific cases.

The fight this morning on the presentation of the charges by the two factions against the Young faction was an effort to secure the filing of charges to be made by the Young attorneys against Mr. Maynard. The straw that showed which way the wind is blowing was the insistence of the citizens' attorneys that they should be filed with the charges they had filed. The Young faction claimed the right to hold their charges and answer in abeyance until next Tuesday. This was claimed, was the right granted by the main committee, when Mr. Young is to file his answer and such countercharges as he may have.

The reply to this was that Mr. Maynard would have no chance to answer these charges, a privilege that had been granted Mr. Young. The attorneys for Mr. Young replied that the contestant could take all the time he pleased to answer the charges by the two factions. The subcommittee ruled that under the resolution the Young faction has until next Tuesday morning for

## TABLES ARE TURNED

Witness Has Prosecutor Busy Answering Questions.

New York, September 23.—The tables were turned to-day, when Representative George R. Maly took the reins of the Merritt legislative inquiry into his own hands, and, in the presence of the court room, had Mr. Linn Bruce, counsel for the committee, busy making answers.

Judge Bruce was questioning the witness about his account with Ellingwood & Cunningham, brokers, in the days when he was at Albany.

"What you, a candidate for office in 1901?" he asked.

"Did you receive a contribution of \$200 from the Ellingwood & Cunningham special partner in the firm?" (Rogers was at one time president of the Street Railway Association and long the representative of kindred interests at Albany.)

The witness thought he had. "Do you know of any reason why Rogers should have contributed to your campaign fund?"

"No reason," replied the witness, "but I may say that Rogers had been in the habit of contributing to the committee, there is no such thing as tainted money."

What do you mean by tainted money? "Money that is not traced to its source."

You mean that you never questioned the source of it?"

Mr. Maly laughed. "You're as good a judge of that as I am," he retorted, "remembering that Judge Rogers had been Lieutenant-Governor, and is no primary scholar in politics himself."

Never received a cent of campaign contribution," affirmed Judge Bruce hotly, abandoning his questions.

"Possibly some might have been secured by Rogers," Judge Bruce retorted, "I never received or secured any," persisted Mr. Bruce, and promptly excused the witness.

At the close of this brisk passage at arms, the most notable development of the day was the failure of Jotham P. Aldie, one of the state senators, and other members of the committee on Railroads in both House and Senate, to explain how they were able to sell the holdings of the state, which had been purchased by the Ellingwood & Cunningham, when the market price hovered between 1.34 and 1.4.

## CLARK'S KEYNOTE

Before Democratic Editors He Outlines Coming Battle.

St. Louis, September 23.—Preliminary to the opening of the fall campaign in Missouri, nearly 200 Democratic editors from all parts of the State attended a banquet to-night and heard Congressman Champ Clark outline the issues. His speech was considered the keynote of the Democratic political battle. Mr. Clark said in part:

"The circumstances which surround us promise a Democratic victory. Democrats in the House got together and fought together during the year 1910, and thereby set a whole new example to the nation. For more than a year Democratic prospects have grown brighter until we seem to be on the eve of a sweeping victory."

"We want to win such a victory this fall as will put hope in every Democratic heart, and make the two seas and make the elections this year and two years hence duplicates of the elections of 1910 and 1912."

Mr. Clark constantly charged that the Democratic party is a party of negotiation, that it is not a party of action. "This is not true," he said, "if we are to win the election, we must have a party of action."

Mr. Clark said, "would include a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis; an increase of the tariff on raw materials; abolition of all superfluous offices; a reduction of Federal appropriations; restoration of our merchant marine; strengthening of our antitrust laws; enactment of comprehensive conservation measures; exposure of Republican extravagances in the departments and the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people."

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## NOT OF CAUCASIAN RACE

Niece of Chinese Diplomat Excluded From Georgia School.

Macon, Ga., September 23.—May Ling Soong, a young Chinese girl, who has been barred from the Graham High School here, a county institution, because she is not of the Caucasian race, was the niece of Bing Chun Wan, who is connected with the Chinese embassy at Washington.

May Soong came to Macon to enter Wesleyan College, but was found deficient in some of her studies, and it was suggested that she enter the Graham High School to prepare for the law creating the Bibb county Board of Education requires that all students of the Graham High School must be of the Caucasian race.

## ATTEMPTS TO SWALLOW INK

Woman Charged With Disturbing Peace Figures in Senation.

New Orleans, La., September 23.—Mrs. Frances Dominguez, standing before the Senate today, was charged with disturbing the peace, grabbed a bottle of red ink and tried to drink it. The bottle was knocked over and the ink spilled on the floor, creating a scene of confusion and laughter.

The investigation, however, developed that she had swallowed none of the fluid.

## "Blind Boss" Dead.

Providence, R. I., September 23.—As the result of complications, due to an accident sustained August 18, last, when he fell and broke his hip, General Charles R. Brayton, generally known as the "Blind Boss" of the Republican party in this State, died here to-day.

The immediate cause of death was diabetes. General Brayton had been Rhode Island's member of the Republican National Committee since 1904.

## TRYING TO FIND MAN WHO TOOK GIRL'S MONEY

Baltimore Millionaire Makes Shortage Good to Childrey.

## MISS ASKEW SENT TO GRAND JURY

Isaac Emerson, Cashier's Uncle, Endeavors to Stave Off Prosecution—Government Trail-Beneficiary by Embezzlement on Charge of Conspiracy.

Miss Rena B. Askew, former cashier of postal substitution No. 12, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging the embezzlement of government funds amounting to \$2,011.85. She was immediately released on bond in the sum of \$500 for her appearance before the Federal grand jury in October, H. T. Owen being surety.

Two facts in connection with the mystery which has surrounded the shortage came prominently to the front during the day. Isaac Emerson, son of the millionaire, brother of the manufacturer of Baltimore, whose wife is Miss Askew's aunt, made good the shortage with the hope that no prosecution would follow. While it was known that the Askews were related to some very wealthy people they refrained from mentioning any names.